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SUMMARY OF NOTICES TO MARINERS

(FOR THE YEAR 1916)

FOR

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MAR 18 1917

PUBLICATION No. 173

OF 1916

SOUTH AMERICA PILOT

VOL. II



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1917

TO THE HONORABLE

MEMBER

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

REPORT

ON

THE

EDUCATION

OF THE

STATE

OF NEW YORK

FOR THE

YEAR

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

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SUMMARY OF NOTICES FOR H. O. PUBLICATION NO. 173 OF 1916

(Published January, 1917, by the Hydrographic Office, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy.)

The following paragraphs constitute a **summary** of all information published in "Notice to Mariners" during the year 1916, affecting H. O. Publication No. 173, South America Pilot, Vol. II, 1916.

The pages should be cut into slips and the paragraphs inserted in the book at the page affected.

All bearings are given True from 0° to 360° (clockwise); in case of lights from Seaward.

IMPORTANT.

Masters of American merchant vessels will be spared much inconvenience and delay if they will display their colors promptly when a man-of-war is sighted.

Plata River approach—Cape San Antonio—Rasa Point Light—Color of P. 53 structure changed.—The color of the steel tripod of Rasa Point Light has been changed from lead gray to black and white in horizontal bands, 16 feet broad. The lantern cage is black.

Medano Point—Temporary Lights Established—Caution.—In connection P. 54 with triangulation work on the coast of the Province of Buenos Aires, between the parallels 36° 45' S. and 37° 30' S., reflector acetylene lights of 10,000 candle-power have been placed on iron framework towers, 69 feet high, at several points on the sand hills on the coast, near Medano Point.

Masters are cautioned not to mistake these lights for the fixed white light on Medano Point.

Medano Point Light—Proposed change of characteristic.—It was proposed in April, 1916, to change the characteristic of Medano Point Light to an occulting white light of increased power.

Medano Point Light tower—Proposed change in color.—In 1916 it was proposed to paint the tower of Medano Point Light black.

Mogotes Point Light station—Fog signal established.—A compressed air P. 56 siren, driven by a gas engine has been placed in operation at Mogotes Point Light station. Under exceptionally favorable conditions of wind and weather this signal has been heard very clearly at a distance of 10 miles.

Mogotes Point Light tower—Color.—Second Officer G. S. Dexter, of the steamer *Santa Catalina*, reports that Mogotes Point Lighthouse is painted red and gray in horizontal bands.

Bahia Blanca (Port Belgrano)—Port Militar—Shoal discovered—Light P. 60
 buoy established.—A shoal with a least depth of 17 feet exists at the south-eastern extremity of the 4-fathom curve southward of the first pair of buoys marking Port Militar Channel. The shoal is about 109 yards long northeast-southwest and 55 yards wide. The center is on the following bearings:

Outer Starboard Buoy	28° 30'
Outer Port Buoy	337°

A light buoy exhibiting a fixed white light has been moored southeastward of the shoal, in 34 feet, on the following bearings:

Outer Starboard Buoy	1° 30'
Outer Port Buoy	315° 30'

This buoy is to be left on the port hand in entering.

Bahia Blanca (Port Belgrano)—Information concerning pilots.—Capt. J. Guillam of the French bark *Dieppedalle* reports that there is no regular pilot vessel at Bahia Blanca (Port Belgrano), but that pilots can be obtained from the light vessel.

Bahia Blanca (Port Belgrano)—Pipa Point—Color of beacon changed.—The square, wooden, pyramidal beacon, 26 feet high, surmounted by a spherical top mark 4 feet in diameter, located on Pipa Point, has been repaired and painted black.

Bahia Blanca (Port Belgrano)—Shoal—Temporary buoys—Light vessel out of position.—A shoal with a depth of 25 feet has been discovered eastward of Bahia Blanca (Port Belgrano) light vessel. The exact position has not yet been determined. For the purpose of locating this shoal a number of spar buoys will be placed in various positions. These should not be taken as navigational aids.

The light vessel has dragged about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwestward. It will be replaced in its regular position in the near future.

Bahia Blanca (Port Belgrano)—Changes in buoyage.—The following P. 63 changes have been made in the buoyage of Bahia Blanca:

Buoy No. 4, red with fixed red light, has been established, on the bearings:

Mount Hermosa Pyramid	48°
Tree on Trinidad Island	249°
Tripod 45	318°

Buoy No. 5, red, with fixed red light, has been established, on the bearings:

Mount Hermosa Pyramid	57° 30'
Point Lobos Beacon	203° 30'
Tripod 45	314°

Buoy No. 6, black, with fixed white light, has been established, on the bearings:

Mount Hermosa Pyramid	62° 30'
Point Lobos Beacon	200°
Tripod 45	313° 30'

Buoy No. 7, red, with fixed red light, has been established, on the bearings:

Mount Hermosa Pyramid	66°
Point Lobos Beacon	198°
Tripod 45	311°

Buoy No. 8, a mid-channel buoy, with fixed white light, has been established, on the bearings:

Mount Hermosa Pyramid	77° 30'
Point Lobos Beacon	188° 30'
Tripod 45	309° 30'

Lighted buoy No. 4 and unlighted buoys R. S., 1, 2, and R. N. have been discontinued.

The lights have been extinguished on old buoys Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Bahia Blanca (Port Belgrano)—Port Militar—Buoy established.—A red P. 64 nun buoy with conical top mark has been established 4,784 yards $163^{\circ} 10'$ from the tower at Port Militar to mark the southern edge of the bank which exists between the entrance channel to the port and Pareja Creek.

Bahia Blanca (Port Belgrano)—Port Militar—Mooring buoys established.—Four mooring buoys have been established in Port Belgrano, southward of Port Militar. The buoys are black, cylindrospherical in shape, and are moored in a group about 650 yards from each other, the center of the group being about 1,750 yards 175° from the starboard light buoy at the entrance to the channel to Port Militar.

Bahia Blanca (Port Belgrano)—Changes in buoyage.—The work of marking the new channel called La Manuelita has been completed.

Buoy No. 9, a mid-channel buoy, with fixed white light, has been established on the bearings:

Mount Hermosa Pyramid-----	$85^{\circ} 30'$
Tree on Trinidad Island-----	$203^{\circ} 30'$
Tripod 45-----	331°

Lighted buoys 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, marking the old channel, have been withdrawn.

Lighted buoys 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 have been renumbered 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

Tripod 45 is the tripod shown on the chart eastward of the measured mile and about 2 miles 277° from Mount Hermosa Pyramid.

The new buoyage marks a channel 460 yards wide with a least depth of 29 feet.

Rio Negro—South Barranca Light—Characteristic changed.—The fixed P. 76. white light on the eastern point of South Barranca has been replaced by an unwatched flashing white light of 1,000 candlepower.

Rio Negro entrance—Buoy disappeared.—The buoy moored about 1 mile 155° from Main (Redonda) Point has disappeared.

Port San Antonio—Buoy disappeared.—Buoy 2, a black nun, moored 3.6 P. 83. miles 197° from Villarino Lighthouse, has disappeared.

Valdez Peninsula—Cantor Point—Beacon erected.—A wooden tripod sur- P. 85. mounted by an inverted cone, the whole painted white, has been erected on Cantor Point. The top of the beacon is 82 feet above the sea.

Nuevo Gulf—Ninfas Point—Light established.—The Argentine Govern- P. 87. ment has given further notice that the new light on Ninfas Point would be exhibited in July, 1916. The light is flashing white and is shown 309 feet above the water from an iron tower 46 feet high and $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. The light is visible 12 miles.

Nuevo Gulf—Port Madryn—Beacon established—Beacon moved.—A beacon named Barranca Blanca has been erected about 1,640 yards 358° from the flagstaff near the old mole at Port Madryn. The beacon is white, stands 72 feet above the water, and consists of a mast 39 feet high with two vertically placed triangles, the upper with point up and the lower with point down, as topmarks. The triangles are each 10 feet across the base and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height and are $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

The upper beacon, shown on the chart about 3 miles 270° from the flagstaff, has been moved and reestablished about 2.1 miles 290° from the flagstaff.

Nuevo Gulf—Lights established.—The Argentine Government has given P. 90. notice that the following lights would be established November 15, 1916:

An unwatched flashing white light exhibited, 95 feet above the water, from a white skeleton steel tower 45 feet high, 2.63 miles $15^{\circ} 05'$ from the observation spot.

An unwatched flashing red light is exhibited, 24 feet above the water, from a steel tower 11 feet high, painted red and white in horizontal bands, on the extremity of the railroad pier.

Cape Raso—Beacons erected.—The following beacons have been erected on P. 94. Cape Raso:

A landfall beacon, "Alta de Cabo Raso" (summit of Cape Raso), on the summit of the cape, in (approximately) latitude $44^{\circ} 20' 58'' .4$ S., longitude $65^{\circ} 14' 16'' .3$ W. This beacon is a square iron pyramid with superstructure, supporting a triangle, apex down. The upper third of the pyramid and the superstructure are covered with horizontal slats, and the whole painted white. The beacon is 75 feet high and the top is 213 feet above high water.

An anchorage beacon, "Cantera" (The Quarry), in (approximately) latitude $44^{\circ} 20' 46'' .3$ S., longitude $65^{\circ} 14' 55'' .5$ W. This beacon is a triangular pyramid, the upper half covered with zinc plates, surmounted by a ball 3 feet in diameter, the whole painted white. The beacon is 26 feet high and the top is 100 feet above high water.

An anchorage beacon, "Pescadero" (The Fishmonger), in (approximately) latitude $44^{\circ} 18' 50'' .2$ S., longitude $65^{\circ} 15' 04'' .6$ W. This beacon is a wooden tripod 13 feet high, with wooden slats on the upper part, the whole painted white. The height of this beacon above sea level has not yet been determined.

Note.—The positions are those given by the Argentine Government. They do not plot properly on H. O. Chart No. 617.

Port Santa Elena—New beacon erected.—A new beacon has been erected P. 95. at Port Santa Elena on the site of the old beacon, which has been removed. The beacon is an iron pyramid $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, painted white, with a horizontal plate as an upper platform. The total height above mean high water is 75 feet.

Camarones Bay—Blancas Islands—Light established.—An unwatched P. 96. flashing white, red, and green light has been established at the highest point of the largest of the Blancas Islands. The light is exhibited at a height of 101 feet from a black tower 20 feet high. The white sectors are visible 8 miles, the red 6 miles, and the green 5 miles.

Leones Island—Proposed light.—It has been proposed to establish a P. 97. third-order flashing white light of 150,000 candlepower, visible 23 miles, on Leones Island. The light will be exhibited, 292 feet above the water, from an iron tower 30 feet high, erected in the position formerly occupied by the stone beacon.

Leones Island—Leones Harbor—Range beacons established.—Two range beacons have been established on Leones Island to mark the anchorage in Leones Harbor. The front beacon is a stone pyramid $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the water, painted in three horizontal bands, red, white, red. The rear beacon is a truncated stone pyramid $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 33 feet above the water, painted in three vertical stripes, red, white, red, located 131 yards 134° from the front beacon.

The intersection of this range with the range formed by a red cross and a red line painted on the rocks on Bugue Island marks the best anchorage.

Raza Pass—Raza Islet—Light established.—A flashing white light, visible 10 miles, has been established on the black iron framework beacon, 24 feet high, the top of which is 74 feet above the water, erected on the highest point of Raza Islet.

Gulf of St. George—Cape Aristazabal—Beacon erected.—A black wooden P. 101 beacon, in the form of a tripod, the top of which is 23 feet above the ground and 94½ feet above the water, has been erected on Cape Aristazabal.

Pineda Paps in range with the center of the land lying between the beacon and the southern extremity of Cape Aristazabal leads clear of Pita Rock, located 1,800 yards from the shore.

Bustamente Bay—Viana Island—Beacon erected.—A black pyramidal iron P. 102 beacon, surmounted by a mast carrying a sphere 6½ feet in diameter, has been erected on Viana Island. The total height of the beacon is 75½ feet.

Bustamente Bay—Mareas Hill—Beacon erected.—A white wooden beacon, in the form of a tripod, carrying as topmark two vertically placed barrels, the top of which is 98 feet above the water, has been erected on Mareas Hill, Bustamente Bay, to serve as a mark for anchoring.

Bustamente Bay—Ulloa Head—Beacon erected.—A black wooden beacon, in the form of a tripod, with a vertically placed barrel as topmark, the top of which is 82 feet above the water, has been erected on Ulloa Head.

This beacon, in range with Pineda Paps, gives clear passage between Ceballos Island and Azopardo Rock.

Borja Anchorage—Beacon erected.—A pyramidal iron beacon 65½ feet high, P. 104, surmounted by a ball 8.2 feet in diameter and a staff 7½ feet high, the whole structure being 81 feet high, with the top 830 feet above the sea, has been erected on Viteau Hill, 1,800 yards 333° 12' from the light at Comodoro Riadavia, Borja Anchorage.

The lower quarter of the beacon is painted white, the second and upper quarters and the ball black, and the third quarter red.

Gulf of St. George—Borja Anchorage—Light established—Sectors of light discontinued.—Two occulting white lights, placed vertically, operating simultaneously, were established on an iron beacon, 21 feet high, on the extremity of the petroleum pier at Comodoro Riavadavia. The lights are exhibited at heights of 29½ and 16½ feet and are visible 5 miles.

The red sectors of Comodoro Rivadavia Light have been discontinued and the light now shows white over the entire horizon.

Cape Blanco—Light established.—The Argentine Government has given P. 105 notice that a lighthouse is under construction at Cape Blanco, from which a flashing white light, visible 21 miles, will be exhibited.

The structure is of brick, 69 feet high, 18 feet in diameter at the base and 9 feet at the top, and is located on the northernmost of the three hills at the cape. The focal plane of the lantern will be 213 feet above the water.

Port Desire—Corrected position of wreck.—Notice is given that the wreck of the *Scotia* lies in latitude 47° 46' 18" S., longitude 65° 47' 29" W.

Cape Watchman—Beacon established.—A beacon has been established on P. 112 Cape Watchman, in (approximately) latitude 48° 21' 25" S., longitude 66° 21' 37" W.

The beacon is a square iron structure, painted black, consisting of two pyramids superposed, the upper being smaller than the lower, the whole surmounted by a triangular topmark with vertex up. The upper third of the lower pyramid, all of the upper pyramid, and the triangle are covered with horizontal slats.

The beacon is 75 feet high and the top has an elevation of 113 feet above the water.

Port Santa Cruz—Beacons erected—Beacon discontinued.—The iron beacon, 87 feet high, recently erected on Entrada Point, on the site formerly occupied by the front beacon of North Pass range, and which now constitutes the front beacon of the North Pass range, is a square structure consisting of two pyramids superposed, the upper being smaller than the lower, the whole surmounted by a cylindrical topmark. The upper third of the lower pyramid, all of the upper pyramid, and the cylinder are covered with horizontal slats. The pyramids and the cylinder are white and slats black.

A beacon has been erected on Quilla Point 3,199.3 yards 282° from the beacon on Entrada Point. The beacon is a truncated iron pyramid 26 feet high, the upper part covered by slats, surmounted by a small railing and a form resembling a ship's ventilator, the whole having a height of 36 feet and an elevation of 400 feet above high water. The beacon is painted black.

This beacon in line with the one on Entrada Point (282°) gives the range for the North Pass to Port Santa Cruz with a least depth of 11 feet at extreme low water.

The old beacon on Quilla Point has been removed.

Port Santa Cruz—Depths on bar.—According to a recent survey by the Argentine Government the bar across the entrance to Port Santa Cruz has altered considerably. The three channels across the bar have depths at mean low water as follows: North Pass, 10 feet; Central Pass, 6 feet; South Pass, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet. An 8-foot shoal has formed just eastward of Entrada Point and lies across the range line of the Entrada Point Beacons.

Vessels using North Pass should keep about 500 yards northward of the present range line until over the bar and then keep a mid-channel course to avoid the shoal off Entrada Point.

According to the recent survey the best water over the bar at South Pass is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward of the present range line. The bar should be crossed in a 343° direction, heading for the front beacon of the North Pass range. When over the bar change the course to about 5° until up with the 8-foot shoal off Entrada Point.

Port Santa Cruz—Wreck—Position.—The wreck of the *Antartic* lies in 8 feet of water 2.8 miles 125° from the beacon on Entrada Point.

Port Santa Cruz—Beacons erected—Further information.—A day mark has been established on a new wooden pyramid $29\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with ball top mark, elevation above high water $24\frac{3}{4}$ feet, established 3.05 miles $68^\circ 50'$ from Entrada Point Front Beacon. The pyramid and ball are red. At high tide the water comes up to the bottom of the day mark. This beacon is the front beacon of the range for South Pass. The beacon 1.57 miles from Entrada Point Range Beacon is to be used as a landmark only.

The rear beacon of the range for South Pass has been established 3.41 miles $63^\circ 18'$ from Entrada Point Front Beacon. This is a wooden tripod 14 feet high with a diamond-shaped top mark and a rectangle $9\frac{3}{4}$ feet high and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide on the seaward side. The color is not stated. The top has an elevation of 59 feet above the sea.

A white stone cross $9\frac{3}{4}$ feet high with an elevation of 23 feet above the sea has been erected 1.34 miles $271^\circ 07'$ from Entrada Point Front Beacon. This constitutes a conspicuous landmark.

Port Santa Cruz—Temporary survey marks—Caution.—Temporary marks, consisting of spars with top marks, and tripods 33 feet high with top marks, have been erected on the bar and the adjacent shores at the entrance to Port Santa Cruz for the use of a party engaged in surveying.

Mariners are warned that these are not navigational aids.

Port Gallegos—Loyola Point—Beacon erected.—An iron beacon in the P. 120 shape of a four-sided pyramid, 23 feet high, with a horizontal plate at the top, has been erected on the northern extremity of Loyola Point. This beacon is painted black and the top is 29 feet above high water.

Port Gallegos—Beacons established—Directions.—A range for the southern entrance to Port Gallegos has been established. The front beacon is on the southern side of Deseada Island. It is an iron pyramid, surmounted by a smaller pyramid with cylindrical top mark; the upper third of the lower pyramid, the upper pyramid, and the top mark are covered with horizontal slats and the whole painted white. The rear beacon is established on the northern shore of the river about 2,950 yards $313^{\circ} 30'$ from the front beacon. It is an iron beacon $26\frac{1}{4}$ feet high.

Directions.—To enter Port Gallegos by the southern entrance follow the above range closely. When 3.88 miles southeastward of Point Loyola the range leads between shoals which uncover 6 to 7 feet at low water and are indicated by breakers. When about 1 mile 80° from Point Loyola Beacon the range crosses the bar, which uncovers at low water, about 110 yards westward of the shoalest point, which dries 15 feet. Care must be taken not to get to the northward of the range; it is better to keep a little to the southward. At high water there should be a depth of 21 to 24 feet on the bar.

South Orkney Islands—Rock reported northeastward.—A rock, on which P. 200 the sea was observed to be breaking heavily, was reported by the steamer *Undine* in (approximately) latitude $58^{\circ} 31'$ S., longitude $41^{\circ} 48'$ W. The depth is not known.

This rock will be marked "P. D." on the charts.

Port San Antonio—Villarino Point Light—Sectors changed—Buoyage.— P. 221 The sectors of Villarino Point Light have been changed.

Buoyage.—The entrance channel at Port San Antonio is marked by five buoys, located as follows:

Distances and bearings are from the lighthouse.

Buoy 1, 4.78 miles 196° .

Buoy 2, 3.50 miles 196° .

Buoy 3, 2.40 miles 210° .

Buoy 4, 0.55 mile 245° .

Buoy 5, 0.70 mile 324° .

Tierra del Fuego—Beagle Channel—Ushuwaia Bay—Floating beacon.— P. 227 A red and white horizontally striped wooden beacon, in the form of a tripod, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, has been placed on the float which marks the 2-fathom shoal northeastward of Oriental Point. The beacon is surmounted by a horizontally slatted pentagonal top mark, 1.6 feet high, the top of which is $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the water.

Tierra del Fuego—Burnt Island anchorage—Decreased depth on rock.— P. 230 The rocky shoal lying about 150 yards eastward of the anchorage, in (approximately) latitude $54^{\circ} 41' 55''$ S., longitude $71^{\circ} 15' 40''$ W., has a depth of 4 fathoms, instead of 6 fathoms as shown on the chart.

New Year Islands—Time signal to be established.—On January 1, 1917, P. 243 a radio time signal service will be established on New Year Islands. The signals will be made at 13h. 50m., 13h. 51m., and 13h. 52m., Greenwich mean time, as follows: Commencing at 13h. 49m., 25 dashes, ending at 13h. 49m. 50s.; then a silence of 10 seconds, followed by the first signal at 13h. 50m. Commencing at 13h. 50m. 20s., 15 dashes, ending at 13h. 50m. 50s.; then a silence of 10 seconds, followed by the second signal at 13h. 51m. Commencing at 13h. 51m. 40s., 5 dashes, ending at 13h. 51m. 50s.; then a silence of 10 seconds, followed by the third signal at 13h. 52m.

Owing to the fact that the sky is generally overcast and that it will often be impossible to obtain observations, these signals may be in error. The possible error will be indicated by a signal made about 30 seconds after the third signal, as follows: One dash and 1 dot, possible error of 1 second; 1 dash and 2 dots, possible error of 2 seconds; 1 dash and 3 dots, possible error of 3 seconds; 1 dash and 4 dots, a possible error of 4 seconds; 2 dashes, 1 dot and 2 dashes, error of less than 10 seconds. In case the error is less than 1 second no correction signal will be made.

Staten Island—New Year Islands—Observatory Island Light—Position.—The Argentine Government reports that an observation spot has been established on Observatory Island, in latitude $54^{\circ} 39' 20''$ S., longitude $64^{\circ} 08' 36''$ W. This determination gives the position of New Year Island Light as latitude $54^{\circ} 39' 16.4''$ S., longitude $64^{\circ} 08' 27.5''$ W.

Staten Island—New Year Islands—Beacon erected.—A post 15.4 feet high surmounted by a slatted triangular top mark, vertex up, the whole painted white, has been erected 317 yards 97° from New Year Island Light. The height of the post and top mark is 20.6 feet. This beacon in range with the lighthouse marks the anchorage. The top of the beacon is 131 feet above the water.

Call letters for radio station: New Year Island, L I G.

P. 243

Tierra del Fuego—Beagle Channel—Yunque Island—Shoal eastward—P. 246
Depth.—The rocky shoal eastward of Yunque Island, in (approximately) latitude $54^{\circ} 54' 20''$ S., longitude $67^{\circ} 19' 43''$ W., has over it a least depth of 22 feet.

Tierra del Fuego—Beagle Channel—Beacons destroyed.—The beacons in P. 248 the following approximate positions have been destroyed:

Latitude $54^{\circ} 49' 36''$ S., longitude $68^{\circ} 10' 28''$ W.

Latitude $54^{\circ} 53' 37''$ S., longitude $67^{\circ} 42' 27''$ W.

Latitude $54^{\circ} 52' 30''$ S., longitude $67^{\circ} 34' 18''$ W.

Latitude $54^{\circ} 52' 40''$ S., longitude $67^{\circ} 34' 50''$ W.

Call letters for radio station: Ushuwaia, L I H.

P. 248

Call letters for radio station: Cape Virgins, L J F.

P. 295

Magellan Strait—Information concerning lights.—The following information concerning the lights in Magellan Strait was received from the master of the Dutch steamer *Gorredijk*: Pp. 331 332 336

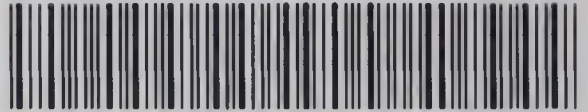
“The lights in Magellan Strait are all placed very low, in order to keep them lower than the clouds, which much of the time hang around the mountains. They are built on low islands or against the slopes of the mountains and are inconspicuous and difficult to find without a glass. The lights on Rupert Island, Cohorn Island, El Morion, and Cape Cooper Key are unwatched. In winter the glasses of these lights are often covered with snow, which reduces the visibility frequently to one-third of the normal under most favorable conditions. 355

Magellan Strait—Western entrance—Nonexistence of shoal.—The master P. 350 of the Dutch steamer *Gorredijk* reports that the $3\frac{3}{4}$ -fathom shoal shown on H. O. Chart No. 445, just northward of Port Mercy, does not exist; also that the 5-fathom shoal shown on the chart, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwestward of the above, has a depth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

Patagonian Channels—Gray Channel—Shoal reported—Buoy estab-P. 398 lished.—The commander of the Chilean cruiser *Meteoro* reports the discovery of a rocky shoal, with depths of 3 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, 328 yards 160° from Cutter Rock Beacon. The shoal is about 11 yards long north and south and 5 yards wide, and is covered with kelp, which is drawn under by the current except at slack water.

A cylindrical buoy, with the name "GUACOLDA" in white letters, has been established to mark this shoal.

Trinidad Channel—Primero Point—Shoals southward.—The shoal ground off Primero Point has been found to extend a considerable distance farther southward than hitherto shown on the charts; breakers have been reported about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward of Primero Point.



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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the various offices of the University of Illinois for the year 1900-1901.

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